

PATENT APPLICATION

DUAL-WAVE OPTICAL SHARED PROTECTION RING

Inventor(s):

Ronald A Wahler, a citizen of the United States, residing at
1414 Snowmass Ct
Boulder CO 80305

Edward J Bortolini, a citizen of the United States, residing at
18 Shady Hollow
Nederland CO 80466

Assignee:

Network Photonics, Inc.
4775 Walnut Street
Boulder, CO 80301

Entity:

Small Business Concern

DUAL-WAVE OPTICAL SHARED PROTECTION RING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[01] This application relates generally to fiber-optic communications and more specifically to techniques and devices for providing a self-healing ring architecture.

[02] The Internet and data communications are causing an explosion in the global demand for bandwidth. Fiber optic telecommunications systems are currently deploying a relatively new technology called dense wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM) to expand the capacity of new and existing optical fiber systems to help satisfy this demand. In DWDM, multiple wavelengths of light simultaneously transport information through a single optical fiber. Each wavelength operates as an individual channel carrying data. The carrying capacity of a fiber is multiplied by the number of DWDM channels used. Today, DWDM systems employing up to 160 channels are available from multiple manufacturers, with more promised in the future.

[03] In all telecommunication networks, there is the need to connect individual channels or circuits to individual destination points, such as an end customer or to another network. Systems that perform these functions are called cross-connects. Additionally, there is the need to add or drop particular channels at an intermediate point. Systems that perform these functions are called add-drop multiplexers (ADMs). All of these networking functions are currently performed by electronics — typically an electronic synchronous optical network (“SONET”) or synchronous digital hierarchy (“SDH”) system. However, SONET/SDH systems are designed to process only a single optical channel. Multiple-wavelength systems would require multiple SONET/SDH systems operating in parallel to process the many optical channels. This makes it difficult and expensive to scale DWDM networks using SONET/SDH technology.

[04] The alternative is an all-optical network. Optical networks designed to operate at the wavelength level are commonly called "wavelength routing networks" or "optical transport networks" (OTNs). In a wavelength routing network, the individual wavelengths in a DWDM fiber must be manageable. New types of photonic network elements operating at the wavelength level are required to perform the cross-connect, ADM, and other switching functions. Two of the primary functions are optical add-drop multiplexers (OADM) and wavelength-selective cross-connects (WSXC).

[05] Optical networks are typically configured in the form of rings, with a plurality of nodes that include network elements, such as optical equipment, electrical equipment, etc. It is generally desirable to provide a scheme with the network to protect traffic in the event that one of the nodes or fiber connections becomes disabled. This has previously been done with a 1+1 protection scheme, in which traffic is sent over a particular light path in two directions around the ring. A disadvantage with such a scheme is that including the protection scheme requires a doubling of bandwidth and operates by changing the wavelength used to carry a signal, which results in relatively slow switching from the normal path to the protection path. Furthermore, retuning of a laser is generally required to switch to a protection path, which results in slow switching.

[06] There is, accordingly, a general need for an efficient optical-network protection scheme in which switching between normal-traffic and protection-traffic paths can be accomplished quickly.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[07] Embodiments of the invention are therefore directed to a more efficient optical ring structure and a method for operating an optical ring efficiently. A typical optical ring includes a plurality of nodes. In one embodiment, a plurality of optical signal pairs are propagated over wavelength connections between the nodes. Each such optical signal pair includes a first signal that has a first wavelength λ_a and a second signal that has a second wavelength λ_b , where $\lambda_b \neq \lambda_a$. At one or more of the nodes, the first signal acts as a transmit signal and the second signal acts as a receive signal. If a failure is detected in the optical

ring, such as may result from a failure at one of the nodes or may result from severing one of the wavelength connections, at least one of the optical signal pairs is redirected over a protection path. The protection path propagates signals without changing the wavelengths of the transmit and receive signals. In one embodiment, this is achieved by reversing a propagation direction for each of the signals comprised by the redirected optical signal pair.

[08] Embodiments of the invention may be adapted to optical-ring structures where the optical signal pairs comprise a bidirectional signal or where they comprise a unidirectional signal. In one embodiment, each node in the optical ring includes at least two network subelements. For each such node, one of the subelements receives the first signal and transmits the second signal while the other subelement transmits the first signal and receives the second signal. Such subelements may comprise wavelength routers.

[09] The wavelength pairings may be performed in various ways. For example, the first and second wavelengths may be selected from a set of N discrete wavelengths ordered sequentially by wavelength from λ_1 to λ_N such that $\lambda_b = \lambda_{a \pm n(\text{mod } N)}$, with a common fixed integer value of $n \geq 1$ for all optical signal pairs. Alternatively, the set may be divided into m subsets so that $\lambda_{b(\text{mod } N/m)} = \lambda_{a \pm n(\text{mod } N/m)}$. In a specific embodiment that has $m = 2$ subsets, the wavelengths of the paired signals may be related as

$$\lambda_b = \begin{cases} \lambda_{a+n \text{ (mod } N/2)} & (a \leq N/2) \\ \lambda_{((a-N/2+n) \text{ (mod } N/2))+N/2} & (N/2 < a \leq N) \end{cases}$$

For any of these cases, in one embodiment $n \geq 4$ to limit cross-talk, which is stronger for nearby channels.

[10] In addition to the nodes and wavelength connections, the optical ring may include a controller coupled with the nodes. The controller is configured to implement method embodiments of the invention. As such, it controls the propagation of the plurality of optical signal pairs and responds to the failure by redirecting the optical pair signals over the protection path. The controller may be coupled with a manager, which is configured to select the wavelength pairings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[11] A further understanding of the nature and advantages of the present invention may be realized by reference to the remaining portions of the specification and the drawings wherein like reference numerals are used throughout the several drawings to refer to similar components. In some instances, a sublabel is associated with a reference numeral and follows a hyphen to denote one of multiple similar components. When reference is made to a reference numeral without specification to an existing sublabel, it is intended to refer to all such multiple similar components.

[12] Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram illustrating general features of shared protection rings;

Figs. 2A – 2C are schematic diagrams that illustrate unidirectional connections, uniformly routed bidirectional connections, and diversely routed bidirectional connections;

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating the effect of a failure in a shared protection ring;

Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of a dual-wave optical shared protection ring.

Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating one embodiment for controlling operation of a dual-wave optical shared protection ring; and

Fig. 6 is a flow diagram illustrating one embodiment in which the dual-wave optical shared protection ring may be operated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

1. Shared protection Ring

[13] Embodiments of the invention use a shared protection ring to provide protection to an optical network. This architecture may be described as a self-healing ring and is usefully adapted for high-capacity local exchange carrier networks, among others. In general, a self-healing shared protection ring operates by providing protection paths in addition to working paths. If a working path is severed for some reason, the system is configured to provide a path for a signal along a protection path. Advantages for such a self-healing ring include its survivability and ability to be shared by all network nodes connected to it.

US 2015/01201

[14] An example of typical self-healing ring architecture is shown schematically in Fig. 1. This example provides a four-fiber shared protection ring 100. Two of the fibers, shown as solid lines, are used as working fibers to carry the network traffic during normal operation. Two of the fibers, shown as dashed lines, are used as protection fibers to carry traffic during a failure to restore service. One of each of the pair of working and protection fibers is configured to carry traffic in a clockwise direction and the other is configured to carry traffic in a counterclockwise direction. Thus, in the example shown, a network having four nodes 110 can have traffic routed with a clockwise working fiber ring 112, a counterclockwise working fiber ring 114, a clockwise protection fiber ring 116, and a counterclockwise protection ring 118. Recovery from fiber or node failures is achieved operationally by bypassing the failure with a switching function to divert traffic onto one of the protection rings.

[15] One embodiment of the shared protection ring is the multiplex section shared protection ring, such as described in the ITU-T Recommendation G.841 (International Telecommunication Union, 1998), which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes. The basic structure of the shared protection ring is as shown in Fig. 1, although in alternative embodiments, a two-fiber configuration is used instead of a four-fiber configuration. To understand the various types of configurations that may be implemented, reference is made to the types of signals illustrated in Figs. 2A – 2C. The basic type of connection is a unidirectional connection 250, shown in Fig. 2A as a connection from node 210 to node 220, passing through node 215. A bidirectional connection is made up of two opposite unidirectional connections, and may be one of two types. In Fig. 2B, a uniformly routed bidirectional connection 256 is shown between nodes 210 and 220. The bidirectional connection 256 comprises unidirectional connection 252 from node 210 to node 220 and unidirectional connection 254 from node 220 to node 210. It is described as uniformly routed because both of the unidirectional connections pass through common node 215. In contrast, Fig. 2C shows a diversely routed bidirectional connection 266 between nodes 210 and 220. While this connection also comprises oppositely directed unidirectional connections 262 and 264, it is diversely routed because the unidirectional connections pass through different nodes 215 and 225.

propagated clockwise on protection channels along path 322, stopping at node 320. The shorter path provided by head-end switching results in shorter propagation delays and correspondingly less performance degradation.

2. Dual-Wave Configuration

[19] According to embodiments of the invention, an algorithm is used for allocation of different-wavelength signals on a shared protection ring. In particular, for a ring having a plurality of optical paths, each path is assigned a transmit wavelength λ_t and a receive wavelength λ_r , where $\lambda_t \neq \lambda_r$. An example of a ring 400 is provided in Fig. 4, which shows an arrangement that uses four nodes. At each node is a network element 410, which may comprise, for example, a wavelength router configured for independently routing optical signals according to their wavelength. One example of a wavelength router that may be used with such embodiments is described in the copending, commonly assigned United States Patent Application, filed November 16, 1999 and assigned Serial No. 09/442,061, entitled "Wavelength Router," which is herein incorporated by reference for all purposes. Other wavelength routers, such as may be known to those of skill in the art, may alternatively be used. In other embodiments, the network elements 410 may comprise other optical elements or electrical equipment.

[20] The ring 400 shown illustratively in Fig. 4 is configured to use bidirectional connections, although it will be apparent from the following description that the wavelength-assignment algorithm may also be adapted for use with unidirectional connections. At each node in the ring 400, the network elements 410 may comprise a pair of subelements, denoted "E" and "W" in the figure. In each case, a bidirectional connection exists between the "W" subelement of one node and the "E" subelement of a subsequent node. For this example, the wavelength pair has been shown as λ_1/λ_5 , with one of those wavelengths being used as the transmit wavelength and the other being used as the receive wavelength at each node. While the figure illustratively shows four nodes, the invention may be used with any number of nodes; in one embodiment, the ring 400 comprises sixteen nodes.

[21] Thus, at the node with network element 410-1, for example, λ_5 is the transmit wavelength for the “E” subelement and λ_1 is the receive wavelength. These wavelengths are propagated respectively on normal connections 414 and 412 to and from the “W” subelement at the node with network element 410-2. Conversely, at the “W” subelement of network element 410-1, λ_1 is used as the transmit wavelength on normal connection 424 and λ_5 is used as the receive wavelength on normal connection 426. The ring 400 is completed with other normal connections 416, 418, 420, and 422, resulting in a configuration where every “E” subelement in the ring 400 uses λ_5 as a transmit wavelength and uses λ_1 as a receive wavelength.

[22] Protection paths 428 and 430 are shown with dotted lines in the event there is a failure with normal connections 424 or 426. The normal traffic direction for λ_1 is everywhere clockwise, but the protection traffic direction for that wavelength is counterclockwise. Because λ_1 is different from λ_5 , which has a normal traffic direction that is also counterclockwise, there is no interference with the signals. The same is true for the protection traffic direction of λ_5 , which is clockwise; it does not interfere with the normal λ_1 traffic, even though also clockwise, because of the difference in wavelengths. The use of λ_1 and λ_5 as a pair was merely for purposes of illustration. The same principles apply for any wavelength pair that may be used. More generally, embodiments of the invention include configurations in which wavelength pairs are assigned such that transmit and receive signals propagate in different directions around the ring and at different wavelengths. Switching to a protection path that has a direction opposite to that used for normal traffic is thereby simplified because on any particular channel, that opposite direction is only being used for normal traffic having a different wavelength.

[23] A particular advantage of the arrangement is that for a given signal, the protection wavelength is the same as the working wavelength. Certain complexities that arise from a system in which the wavelength must be changed to switch from working traffic to protection traffic are thereby avoided. Specifically, such a change in wavelength typically requires retuning of lasers and/or filters within the system from the old wavelength to the new wavelength. Such retuning generally requires that operation of the equipment temporarily be terminated since the act of retuning lasers and/or filters may cause the changing signal wavelength to pass through one or more other active wavelengths, thereby otherwise causing

interference with those active signals. Also, the changing of filters typically uses a mechanical process that can take as long as 12 ms for each switch. The use of the same wavelength for both normal and protection traffic thus increases the efficiency at which the system operates.

[24] The allocation of transmit/receive wavelength pairs may be performed differently in various embodiments. Typically, the network will be configured to use a plurality of discrete wavelengths $\lambda_1 - \lambda_N$ from which pair assignments may be drawn. For example, in one embodiment, the transmit wavelength λ_t is related to the receive wavelength λ_r by

$$\lambda_t = \lambda_{r \pm n(\text{mod } N)},$$

where the \pm corresponds to whether the “E” or “W” subelements are being used. The example shown in Fig. 4 uses a fixed value of $n = 4$, so that the transmit and receive wavelengths always differ by four discrete wavelength values. In one embodiment $n \geq 4$ to prevent cross-talk between wavelength values that may otherwise be sufficiently close for such cross-talk to occur.

[25] In another embodiment, the group of wavelengths may be subdivided into two or more subgroups, with pair assignments being drawn from the subgroups. For example, in one embodiment, the transmit wavelength λ_t is related to the receive wavelength λ_r by

$$\lambda_{t(\text{mod } N/m)} = \lambda_{r \pm n(\text{mod } N/m)},$$

where m is the number of subgroups. In the specific embodiment where $m = 2$, the transmit and receive wavelengths may be related according to the specific scheme

$$\lambda_t = \begin{cases} \lambda_{r+n \text{ (mod } N/2)} & (r \leq N/2) \\ \lambda_{((r-N/2+n) \text{ (mod } N/2)) + N/2} & (N/2 < r \leq N) \end{cases}$$

For example, for a system configured to use $N = 80$ different wavelengths, the wavelength pairing may be performed for the two groups $\lambda_1 - \lambda_{40}$ and separately for $\lambda_{41} - \lambda_{80}$. Using a fixed separation $n = 4$ results in the wavelength allocation shown in Table I.

Table I

Working (Clockwise)		Protection (Counterclockwise)		Protection (Counterclockwise)		Working (Clockwise)	
Receive	Transmit	Receive	Transmit	Receive	Transmit	Receive	Transmit
λ_1	λ_5	λ_5	λ_1	λ_{41}	λ_{45}	λ_{45}	λ_{41}
λ_2	λ_6	λ_6	λ_2	λ_{42}	λ_{46}	λ_{46}	λ_{42}
λ_3	λ_7	λ_7	λ_3	λ_{43}	λ_{47}	λ_{47}	λ_{43}
...
λ_{38}	λ_2	λ_2	λ_{38}	λ_{78}	λ_{42}	λ_{42}	λ_{78}
λ_{39}	λ_3	λ_3	λ_{39}	λ_{79}	λ_{43}	λ_{43}	λ_{79}
λ_{40}	λ_4	λ_4	λ_{40}	λ_{80}	λ_{44}	λ_{44}	λ_{80}

[26] It is noted that the described embodiments can be achieved through appropriate modification of an existing optical ring that uses a 1+1 protection scheme. The existing architecture of a 1+1 protection scheme already includes paths for the propagation of signals in opposite directions around the ring. By dropping the protection side of the 1+1 architecture, which itself uses half the available bandwidth, and introducing the wavelength allocation scheme to both the working path, the dual-wave shared protection ring according to embodiments of the invention can be produced.

[27] There are also a number of ways in which the methods of the invention may physically be implemented with an optical ring. One such implementation is shown schematically in Fig. 5 for a ring having eight nodes 510. A central controller 520 is configured to operate the propagation of signals through the ring. In particular, traffic is routed normally by the controller 520 until a fault, either with the operation of one of the nodes or with a connection between nodes is detected. The central controller 520 then causes rerouting of the signal along the protection path as described above. The central controller 520 may interface with a manager 530, which is configured for determining the wavelength pairings to be implemented by the controller 520.

[28] The interaction of the manager 530 with the controller 520 to implement methods of the invention is illustrated with a flow diagram in Fig. 6. At block

612, the manager 530 establishes the wavelength pairings according to an algorithm such as described above. At block 616, the manager assigns appropriate transmit and receive properties to each of the wavelengths in every pairing. These assignments are used by the controller 520 at block 620 to propagate traffic normally through the optical ring. Normal propagation is monitored continually at block 624 to detect a fault that may require use of a protection path. At step 628, if a fault is detected, traffic is switched to the protection path simply by switching the direction for both signals in a wavelength pairing. Because of the structure of the optical ring, this is done without changing the wavelengths of the transmit or receive signals.

[29] Having described several embodiments, it will be recognized by those of skill in the art that various modifications, alternative constructions, and equivalents may be used without departing from the spirit of the invention. Accordingly, the above description should not be taken as limiting the scope of the invention, which is defined in the following claims.